Warmer; thunder storm this atternoon.

### For To-morrow's Trade we Make the Following SPECIALS:

200 Child's all-wool Fancy Cassimere and Worsted Knee-Pants, worth from \$1.50 to \$2.25, at only

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About twenty-eight dozen Flannel Waists, that have sold at \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1 and 75 cents, go at only

If any are left Friday they will go in Saturday's trade at same price, at

## ORIGINAL NOVELETTE

BY THE BRILLIANT YOUNG WRITER.

### RUDYARD KIPLING,

--ENTITLED-

## "AT THE END OF THE PASSAGE"

WILL BE PRINTED IN THE

### SUNDAY JOURNAL OF JULY 20.

This is one of the most striking stories of life in India that Kipling has written. It is a weird, powerful tale, of great dramatic power and originality of con-

Rudyard Kipling is a young Englishman, under twenty-five, who was formerly connected with the civil service in India. He wrote for the Allahabad Pioneer a remarkable series of stories of military and native life, since published in volume form, under the title of "Plain Tales from the Hills." These stories attracted attention in India and England from their unusual freshness and vigor, and originality of style and handling.

Kipling returned to England last year, and is now the literary sensation of the hour. His genius for story-telling is undeniable. The delicious humor and touching pathos of his work has given him the title of "the Bret Harte of India." He has made a name, as Bret Harte did twenty-five years agó, by his short stories in an untrodden field; but there the similarity between the two writers ends. Kipling has a style and manner peculiarly his own.

At present there is no writer more talked about on both sides of the Atlantic, and none whose work is in such demand. Kipling's stories and poems are appearing in such periodicals as Macmillan's Magazine and the Nineteenth Century, and they have been widely copied in American newspapers.

"At the End of the Passage" has been written specially for publication in America. It is the strange story of an Englishman at a lonely station in northern India, who is haunted by a vision that comes to him in his dreams, until he fears to fall asleep.

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ern Limited trains, is the only line with terminal facilities in the heart of New York city, obviating the necessity of disagreeable ferry transfers; That the favorite and best line to Chicago and the

Northwest is the Big 4 Rouge: That the Peoria Division of the Big 4 Route is the shortest, quickest, and by far the best route to Nebraska and Colorado points.

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Depart—16:30 am 10:55 am \*8:05 pm 16:30 pm.

Arrive—12:35 night 19:30 am \*11:15 am 17:25 pm.

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MYSTERY OF THEFT CLEARED UP.

The United States Express Company Knows How It Was Robbed of \$10,000 in Gold Bars.

CHICAGO, July 16 .- The mystery of the

robbery of \$10,000 in gold from the United States Express Company last fall has been cleared up at last. Alonzo Wygant, Chicago agent of the company, was closeted with State's Attorney Longenecker for several hours to-day, and was taken before the grand jury to tell the story of the crime as it has been ferreted out. The money was in the shape of gold bars and disappeared unaccountably while a load of the precious metal, to the amount of \$100,000, was being taken from the depot to the company's safe. Suspicion fell at first upon John Behret, the teamster, but there was no proof, and the officers of the company gave out the impression that he was not suspected, and he was retained in their employ. Detectives have been at work on the case ever since, however, and it is claimed that they have traced the crime to Behret, and that he is now either under arrest or under such close espionage that it is impossible for him to escape. The utmost secrecy has been observed in the proceedings, because it is stated Behret had several accomplices.

THAT tired feeling is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite, rouses the liver, cures headache, and gives renewed strength and vigor to the whole body. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar in itself. Sold by all druggists.

Hold a Harmonious Love-Feast and

BUCKEYE STATE REPUBLICANS

Excellent Speech by Ex-Governor Foraker, an Platform Heartily Approving the Administration and the Work of Congress.

Name a Good Ticket by Acclamation.

J. A. Mount Nominated as Representative from the Eighth Indiana District.

Enthusiastic Conventionat Brazil-The Presi dent and the Tariff, Silver and Election Bills Indorsed-Other Political News.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

Harmony Reigns Again-Ex-Governor For aker's Speech-Sound Platform Adopted. CLEVELAND, July 16 .- The delegates to the Republican State convention were tardy in assembling this morning, and it was 11:30 o'clock when Hon. A. T. Brinsmade, chairman of the State central committee, rapped for order. The convention was held in Music Hall. The interior of the building had been beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and around the front of the galleries were displayed the portraits of Lincoln. Garfield, Hayes, Logan, Harrison, Grant, Blaine, Sheridan and Foraker.

The weather was cool and beautiful, and the hall was comfortably filled by the delegates and spectators, among the latter being a large number of ladies. Ex-Governor Foraker, the temporary chairman, came upon the stage with Colonel Brinsmade. His appearance was the signal for prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. Rev. Dr. S. P. Spencer opened the convention with prayer. At the conclusion of a short speech by Colonel Brinsmade, the ex-Governor was introduced and delivered an address, in which he said: "I want to talk chiefly about the cam-

paign upon which we are entering, but I have a few words to say first concerning that of last year. We did not come out of the last contest very well. We lost the governorship, the General Assembly and the United States senatorship, the three great objective purposes of the canvass; and later, as a consequence, we lost also the Lieutenant-governorship, the control of all the State institutions and only time the Lieutenant-governorship, the control of all the State institutions, and only time and the next election can tell how many Representatives in Congress. It was a slaughter, not only for the head of the ticket, but all along the line. A great many people got hurt who did not even dream of such a thing—who supposed they were entirely out of harm's way. The taxpayer, whose burdens were being constantly lightened, must now confront deficient revenues and an increase of eight millions. ly lightened, must now confront deficient revenues and an increase of eight millions of local indebtedness alone; and our dissatisfied German friends of Cincinnati, who, in the name of personal liberty, deserted us and tought with the enemy for their Sunday beer, find to their consternation and amazement that they have only brought on themselves and their fellow-citizens a famine of water. Naturally, much has been said as to the causes of this defeat. Some of this talk has been profitable, but most of it has been worse than profitless. It is gratifying, therefore, to realize that we have reached a point in the progress of time and events when it is our duty to quit looking backward. From now henceforward let every Republican look to the front. The last campaign should be remembered only in so far as it teaches lessons of benefit for the future. All connected with it that may be the cause of nected with it that may be the cause of criticism or bitterness of feeling should be forgotten, but if there be those who must have a victim: those whose minds are so constituted that they cannot be satisfied without definitely fixing fault, to all such I have an appeal to make. My appeal is that you place the blame upon me. Whether it be just or unjust for you to do so, I shall not stop to question. Neither shall I utter a word of complaint, but, on the contrary, bear most gladly all that the bitterest enemy can even imagine as appropriate to be laid upon my shoulders, if thereby I can in the slightest degree promote the common good of our common cause. What happens to me or to any other individual is of no consequence in a political sense to anybody, but what happens to the great Republican party is of the highest concern to all.

No matter, therefore, what may have been the causes; no matter who may have been at fault; no matter what Republicans may have voted for the Democratic candidate, it is all of the past, and only heart-burnings and dissensions can be the result of cherishing such recollections. Away, then, with bitterness; away with animosity; away with prejudice; away with rivalry; away with everything that stands between our party and our party's triumph. Let our minds be filled rather with the truth that there is a great duty resting upon us. We are in the presence of the enemy. The Democratic party is in power. It must be turned out. It can be, and it will be, if every Republican does his duty. It cannot be and it won't be if we do not rally as one man and go forward with our whole

"It will be in order for you to give ex-pression here to-day to the sentiment of Ohio Republicans with respect to all questions of a national character. It will be your duty, in fact, to heartily indorse and approve the splendid record that has been made by the House of Representatives and to express the hope that the Senate will not fail to make one equally good. The country demands a settlement of tariff agitation and the silver question, and the Congress cannot afford to adjourn until these ends have been accomplished. But beyond tariff, beyond siver and beyond all else, we de-mand legislation that will secure honest and fair elections throughout the whole country. In making this demand we ask for nothing more than the enforcement of the Constitution and the protection of every American citizen in the free exercise of his right of suffrage. More than this we have never asked; with less than this we will never be satisfied. You cannot do anything better than to speak out, in your platform, on this subject, with language so plain that every Democrat, and every mug-wump, and every member of the Senate of the United States will understand ex-

actly what you mean." A large portion of the ex-Governor's address was devoted to questions of State concern. The Democrats were arraigned for their partisan legislation and the election of a monopolist to the United'States Senate. The "ripper" bills and the outrageous gerrymander were held up as evidences of rank unfairness. In closing

Mr. Foraker said: "We do not need to live in the past or on the past. The Republican party to-day, as much as ever before, represents the highest aims, the purest purposes and the loftiest ambitions of the American people. Who are to-day the champions of American labor and American industry? Where lies hope for the preservation of a sound financial system? To whom are the people of this country looking, this very hour, for a free ballot and a fair count? What would and a fair count? suffrage and political equality be worth to the colored man of the South but for this party and its promises? At whose hands are the men who periled their lives that this Nation might live to receive the benefits of pension legislation that will mete out to them a just recognition of their invaluable services? Who is to-day, with wise, patriotic and far-seeing statesmanship, binding the states of North and South America togeth-er in the bonds of commercial union? Who settled the Samoan question?

spected everywhere the flag of the United States? When, in a time of peace, had we to deal with graver matters, and when had we greater success or more capable leaders? "When did the country have a more careful, patriotic, moral and high-minded chief magistrate than Benjamin Harrison? When since our government was founded had American interests a better defender, or Republicanism an abler and more brilliant representative than is James G. Blaine? When was there a sturdier advocate of the right and justice of our cause in the chair of the Speaker of the House of Representatives than is Thomas B. Reed? And when, among the great men of the Nation, did the Republican Representatives of Ohio stand higher than they do to-day? In all the Senate, no man outranks John Sherman, and in the House of Representatives our party never had a more gifted, more capable, or a more successful leader than is William McKinley, jr., and no leader of his party ever had abler assistants than are his colleagues from this State. The truth is, Republicanism never was more important and Ohio Republicans never had greatis, Republicanism never was more impor-tant, and Ohio Republicans never had great-er cause to be both proud and satisfied.

"But look ahead. Six new States have just been admitted to the Union. Bright, beautiful and promising sisters they are. They will have nineteen Republican votes in the next Electoral College. In the language of Garfield, 'the stars in their courses have fought for us;' and we can add that they have gained the day. Are we, like a parcel of petulant children, to fritter away this advantage, or are we to be men, and make Republicanism invincible? Are we to desert the ranks of this mighty column with whose victories we have been so long with whose victories we have been so long identified in the same moment that it receives this splendid reinforcement? Ah, no! Our duty is plain. We must stay where we belong, and with these new sisters march on to new victories and new glories. We have a right to be proud of the past and proud of the present. Let us here and now resolve, because of what we shall make it, to be proud also of the future. The future, what a wonderful future it will be! Who can describe its developments? Great as is this people—mighty as have been its works—a greater people and still mightier works are before us. Our by hundreds of millions, and, no mat-ter where our territorial boundary lines may run, the spirit and genius of our institutions will ultimately dominate every foot of North American soil. Our ships will plow every sea, and float the stars and stripes in every port. To administer this country's affairs, to maintain her rights, to extend her commerce, to preserve her peace and maintain her honor through all this coming growth of physical and political power, is a duty worthy of the best days of the Republican party. In a special sense this duty is ours. If we fail to fully and successfully discharge it we shall disappoint the just claims of both our fathers and our posterity. We must not fail. Our and our posterity. We must not fail. Our opportunity is here. This is the starting point. Are we ready to meet the issue and answer the demands that rest upon us?
The man who does not say 'yes' is not a Republican; the man who says 'yes' and then sulks in his tent because he doesn't like a candidate, or doesn't like a committee, or doesn't like some other thing of the kind, is false to his party, false to his country, and false to his conscience. Let us then close up the ranks and go forward with courage and confi-dence. Let us lift our banner higher this year than ever before. Let us here and now determine to be satisfied with nothing less than an old-fashioned war-time victory, such as will strengthen and cheer our cause everywhere, make the way easy for the redemption of the State next year,

and enable us to lead the column in 1892." The convention reconvened shortly before 3 o'clock. The committee on permanent organization reported ex-Governor Foraker for permanent chairman, but he declined to accept the honor. There were cries of "no," "no," and Congressman A. C. Thompson, of Portsmouth, was chosen per-Thompson, of Portsmouth, was chosen permanent chairman. After a short speech, Chairman Thompson called for the order of business. The report of the committee on resolutions was passed for a time, and Col. A. T. B'insmade presented the name of Daniel J. Ryan for Secretary of State. The name of Daniel J. Ryan for Secretary of State. The name has a speech of acceptance.

Just before Mr. Ryan's appearance on the stage Chairman Thompson read a telegram of congratulation from Senator Sherman and Congressmen McKinley. Cooper. Booth-

of congratulation from Senator Sherman and Congressmen McKinley, Cooper, Boothman, Smyser, Caldwell, E. B. Taylor and J. D. Taylor. The telegram was greeted with applause. Attorney-general D. K. Watson presented the name of Judge Thaddeus A. Minshall for Supreme Judge, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

Frank J. McColloch, of Logan county, and C. A. Flickinger, of Lucas county, were

nominated for member of Board of Public Works. Before the first ballot had been completed Mr. McColloch had received 327 votes, to 76 for Mr. Flickinger, and his nomination was made unanimous. At this point Congressman Morey, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the platform, which was as follows:

First-The Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, reatirm the declarations of the Republican national convention of 1888. administration of President Harrison. We also fully approve the wise action of the Republican members of both houses of Congress, in fulfilling the pledges of the party in legislation upon the coinage of silver, the revision of the tariff, the passage of the federal election law, the disability pension bill and other measures of national importance. The thanks of the country are due the Republican Congress and Speaker Reed for amending the rules of the House so that the business of the country can be done by the people's representatives. We denounce the claim of the Democratic party that members of Congress may be absent in a parlia-mentary sense for the purpose of defeating a quorum to do business, and at the same time be physically present to further obstruct the pub-lic business, as revolutionary and a wanton dis regard of the duties for which Congressmen are elected and paid by the people

The second plank cordially indorses the honest, wise and patriotic administration of Governor Foraker and deals with State issues only. It continues:

Third-The Republicans of Ohio warmly com-mend the McKinley tariff bill as passed by the House of Representatives, as a wise measure calculated to protect and defend American industries and American labor against the labor and industries of other nations. They regard foreign opposition to the proposed legislation as foreign obposition to the proposed legislation as an unwarranted interference in our domestic af-fairs. The attempt of the nations of the old world and the Democratic party to destroy our manufacturing supremacy and degrade our labor is an unholy and unpatriotic alliance, which should be resisted by every citizen who loves his country and has a care for the well-being of his

Fourth-We most heartfly indorse the action of the Republican Congress in passing the disabili-ty pension bill, and a Republican President who approved the same, and regard it as an act of justice too long delayed because of the opposition to all just pension legislation by a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress; yet we do not regard it as the full recognition of the great debt of obligation which the government and the people owe to those heroic men by reason of whose sacrifices and devotion the Union was saved and the government restored. We do was saved and the government restored. We do further repeat our declaration in favor of a just and fair service pension, granted according to length of service, for every soldier and sailor who fought in behalf of the Union, and by reason of whose services, sacrifiees and devotion the government now exists.

Sixth-We reaffirm in the most earnest and

Sixth—We reaffirm in the most earnest and emphatic manner the duty of Congress to faithfully and fully carry out the declaration of the national convention of 1888 of the Republican party that it will provide, by a fair and impartial election law, for a free and honest popular ballot in every congressional district of the United States so as to secure to every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign-born, white or black, the right to cast one free ballot and to have that ballot duly counted. This is not only the individual right of every citizen, but is absolutely necessary to secure just and equal representation for all the people. No rule or custom of either house should be allowed to stand in the way of prompt and effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of the election of members integrity and purity of the election of members of Congress. To use the language of President Harrison: "Every constitutional power should be exercised to make this right secure, and to punish frauds upon the ballot."

Another resolution asking further protection for wool was adopted.

The platform was adopted amid prolonged cheering, the planks referring to the federal election bill, the Mckinley tariff bill and other measures before Congress having been applauded when read. The convention then adjourned.

Major Mckinley Hopeful. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, July 16.-Major McKinley is in Washington. He said to-day that he should not attend the Republican conven-Who is defending our interests in the northern seas? Who is, every hour almost, adding to the dignity and the greatness of this Nation, and making more and more rethern tion at Cleveland, and did not think he had any business there. He was satisfied that the Republicans of Ohio there represented

would do what was right, and he was willing to abide by the results of their deliberations. He was not struggling for the leadership of his party, but was attending to his congressional duties. It was his intention to make his usual canvass for re-election to Congress this fall, although the Democratic Legislature of Ohio had put him into a district where there is about three thousand Democratic majority. He proposes to be elected, however, and will make his fight on the protection issue. He said he believed in the pending tariff bill, should defend it, and was willing to rise or fall with that issue. willing to rise or fall with that issue.
After he had made his canvass for Congress
he should let the future take care of itself.

EIGHTH INDIANA DISTRICT. James A. Mount, of Montgomery County,

Nominated for Congress by the Republicans. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 16 .- As was expected, Senator James A. Mount, of Montgomery county, was to-day nominated at Brazil as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth district. Mr. Jacob E. Early, of this city, called the convention to order, in the absence of District Chairman Bruch, of Crawfordsville, whose wife is ill. James A. McNutt, of Clay county, was chosen chairman of the convention by acclamation. He said he was honored at being selected chairman, and he hoped the deliberations would be characterized by harmony and wisdom. He praised President Harrison's administration, whereat there was much applause; also when he said General Harrison was big enough for his grandfather's hat. He extolled Speaker Reed, and said he was a Reed that could not be easily broken. He said Congress had done well and suited everybody but the Democrats and the manufacturers of England. He favored the use of the surplus in payment of pensions. Mr. George M. Allen, of the Terre Haute Express, was elected secretary, and all the Republican editors present assistant secre-

When nominations were declared in order B. R. Russell, of Montgomery county, nominated James A. Mount, a man who for three years carried a musket and a knapsack; a farmer once on rented land, but now owning it; a good citizen, a successful business man, a stanch Republican and fit in every way to meet Brookshire on the

Sullivan county presented "a man who had filled his days with labor; a man and a farmer who had shouldered his musket and fought through the bloody contest; who represents a county in the minority, whose represents a county in the minority, whose work comes without compensation, who is respected by his fellow-citizens, who has attained the years of discretion, of intelligence, independence, and, above all, a a stanch Republican—Uriah Coulson."

J. W. Washington, colored, of Vigo county, seconded Mr. Mount's nomination. He was a friend of the African race, and he wanted to vote for him. He had enough of lawyers from the city, and now he wanted

George W. Faris, of Vigo county, placed in nomination another gentleman who was born and reared on a farm and identified with the farming interest, who also had shouldered his musket: a campaigner of the old type, fresh from the people; a man who is a minister of the gospel and able to make a good Republican speech—Miles J. Hodson, of Vigo county.

lawyers from the city, and now he wanted

The committee on resolutione made a report through T. H. B. McCain, of Crawfordsyille, as follows: The Republicans of the Eighth district reaf-firm the principles of the party as set forth in the

We approve the work of a Republican Congress in its legislation, which it is believed will result in the greatest good to the greatest number. For this regislation the country is indebted, measureably, to Hon. T. B. Reed. The silver bill enacted into a law, whereby at leaset \$57,000,000 of money will be added to the channels of trade annually, we believe will tend to relieve the de-pressed condition of business. We therefore condemn the vote of our present Representative Hon. E. V. Brookshire, against the passage of

The McKinley tariff bill, as passed by the House, receives our warm approval, and should receive the attention it deserves in the Senate without

unnecessary delay.

We believe in a free vote and a fair count, and any measure that will tend to purify our elections and make them the fair expression of all the people meets our heartiest approval. Prompt action by the Senate on the pending bill is therefore de-

We most enthusiastically indorse the adminis-tration of President Harrison, as being most eminently wise, pure, able, and especially do we indorse the recommendations in his message to Congress that all trusts and combinations formed for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling prices should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation. We therefore approve the action of Congress in its earnest effort to correct into effect the recommendations of the carry into effect the recommendations of the President in the passage of the anti-trust law. The disability pension law enacted by the present Congress, which places on the roll every disabled soldier, all the soldiers' widows and the soldiers' orphans, has our hearty approval. We regard it a step in the direction of a still larger recognition of the services of the men who saved the Nation from anarchy and ruin.

It only took one ballot to nominate. It

was as follow	Hodson.	Mount.	Coulson.
Vigo	22	20	20
Clay	7	22	. 8
Fountain Montgomery		26 40	***
Parke	9	10	9
Vermillion		7	19
Totals	44	125	61

The nomination of Mr. Mount was made ananimous on motion of Mr. Coulson. A Mr. Mount appeared on the stage he was enthusiastically applauded. He said he accepted the nomination reluctantly. He had ever preferred the quiet of his own farm to the turmoil of politics, and he had only consented to become a candidate after persuasion. He had "Mounted" a Democratic majority in his senatorial district. Mr Coulson was his friend, and a soldier. Se was Mr. Hodson of Vigo county. He would have preferred coming to this convention to-day and placing James T. Johnston in nomination rather than accepting the nomination himself, but the party's will was stronger than the individual.

Congressman Johnston, who was on the stage, was called upon, and made a speech, the principal feature of which was a forcible arraignment of Senator Voorhees.

James A. Mount is a practical farmer, residing near Shannondale, Montgomery county. He is the present joint State Senator from the counties of Montgomery, Roone and Clinton. These three counties

ator from the counties of Montgomery, Boone and Clinton. These three counties were gerrymandered by the Democrats to effectually shut out a Republican joint Senator, and the fact that Mr. Mouut was elected, overcoming great odds, shows his fighting qualities to be first-class. He is the eighth child of Atwell Mount, a pioneer of Montgomery county, who died on Feb. 23, 1880. James A. Mount was born on March 23, 1843, in Montgomery county, and received his school education in a district received his school education in a district log school-house. In 1862 he enlisted in the Seventy-second Indiana Infantry, and at the close of the war he attended school at the Lebanon Academy. In 1867 he was married to Miss Katherine A. Boyd, and they have three children. In 1866 he commenced to farm on rented ground, and by his industry, honesty and economy he has acquired a farm of over two hundred acres. He is a member of the Presby terian Church, and is clerk of the session at the Bethe Church, Shannondale.

OTHER CONVENTIONS.

Minnesota Alliance Will Enter the Lists Pugnacious Donnelly Redivius.

St. Paul, July 16.—The special meeting of the Farmers' Alliance was called to order this morning at 10 o'clock, in the House Representatives, by President R. J. Hall Mr. Hall, in announcing the purpose for which the convention was called, stated that the farmers of Minnesota had assembled for the purpose of deciding upon taking some independent action. The convention had been called upon the urgent demand of the sub-alliances throughout the State. There were present between 500 and 600 delegates. After the appointment of

Continued on Second Page.

### LONG DEBATE ON THE TARIFF

The Senate Has a Habit of Being Very Deliberate on This Particular Subject.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, Explains His Relations with His Murdered Contestant Before the Committee.

Removals, Resignations and Appointments of Postmasters the Past Year.

There Will Be No Treasury Deficiency-Senators from the Two New States-Big Land Suit Decided-Mr. Frye Replies.

OUTLOOK FOR A LONG DEBATE.

Senators Now Believe Six Weeks or More Will Be Required on the Tariff Bill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Democratic and Republican Senators are now calculating upon debating the tariff bill six weeks or more, although no agreement has yet been reached on that subject. The tariff is a great question, and it is one in which all the people are interested. There is not likely to be any attempt made to rush the bill through until its provisions have been carefully scrutinized and explained.

The Mills bill, after being revised by the Senate finance committee, was discussed until the 3d of October, 1888. It will be 1emembered that while it was pending Republican Senators held frequent caucuses and resolved to pass a bill before consenting to an adjournment. Finally Senator Allison announced that the Republicans were tired announced that the Republicans were tired and wanted to go home, and moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the following December. This motion prevailed, and, although the presidency had been decided, the Senate occupied more than six weeks discussing the bill in the second session of the Fiftieth Congress.

Under the circumstances there is every reason to believe that the debate on the pending tariff bill will be equally protracted. The present bill differs in many respects from the Allison bill, and there is much in it needing full explanation.

THE MURDER OF CLAYTON.

Breckinridge Makes a Personal Statement

of His Relations with the Victim. WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Representative Breckinridge of Arkansas made argument in his own behalf to-day before the House committee on elections, which is considering his title to his seat. He read a long brief prepared by ex-Attorney-general Garland. This paper attacked the sub-committee which visited Arkansas for its failure to take testimony proffered by Mr. Breckinride, as, for instance, in the case of ballot-boxes where the count was impugned, and where Mr. Breckinridge was not allowed to prove the vote in detail. It was also alleged as a matter of complaint that the sub-committee had acted adversely upon the applications without reference to the full committee. Touching the alleged frauds in Woodruff and Conway counties, he held that these allegations had been negatived by the testimony taken before the United States Court, and the questions

were already adjudicated.

As to Taylor's testimony respecting the stealing of the ballot-box at Plummerville, the brief states that Taylor was, by his own confession, an accomplice; that it proved too much, and that by the rules of evidence, standing alone and uncorrobo-rated, it was worthless. Moreover, the events described by Taylor had had no more effect upon the election in the dis-trict than upon the election of Mayor of York. The record failed utto show that Breckinridge was elected; but on the contrary showed that he was elected Therefore, it was not surprising that John M. Clayton, sensible and wise as he was said to be, did not want to contest the election, and yielded only upon the requests of the Republican leaders.

Respecting Clayton's murder it was perfectly clear that nothing more could have been done to find the murderer than had been done by the officers and people of the State. When he had concluded the reading of the brief Mr. Breckinridge proceeded to supplement it by a long statement of the facts within his knowledge connected with

the killing of Clayton and the efforts to discover the murderer.

He said he had known Clayton for twenty years. They had been neighbors and friends. Clayton's nomination had been most agreeable to himself and to the Democracy of his district, although he was a strong man politically. They had canvassed the district together, traveling, often, in the same vehicle, eating at the same table, and at times sleeping together. One was a Republican and an ex-Union soldier; the other a Democrat and an ex-confederate soldier. Their relations demonstrated that there was nothing in the charges made by Judge McClure of the terrible persecution of Republicans in his district. Clayton's death had been a fearful surprise to him [Breckinridge], as it was to all the decent people of Arkansas. He had wired Clayton's family an expression of his sympathy, and had devoted himself to a search for the murderer. He knew that whatever he did would be misconstrued, and he waited to let the State take the initiative. The Governor offered a reward of \$1,000-all that the law permittedand then got the State Legislature to pass a special act increasing the reward to \$5,000. Besides this, the people voluntarily subscribed sufficient money to make a total reward of \$11,000.

While the sympathy of the people of the State was gushing out toward the family of Clayton, while every one was urging the detection of the murderer, came Powell Clayton's letter to the country. Its effect was unfortunate and disastrous. The peo-ple were outraged and insulted. One hundred dollars could not have been raised for the prosecution ofter that publication. He had felt it necessary to wait until the excitement cooled down. Seeing the Governor, he gave him \$100 to follow up a clew as to the murderers, and promised to take the stump, if necessary, to raise money for the prosecution. He then branched off into personalities about Judge McClure's bad standing with the people of Arkansas.

Judge McClure closed the arguments in a brief speech, devoid of personalities, and treating almost altogether of the legal aspects of the case. He argued, in brief, that, as the evidence showed that the ballots really cast were not preserved, it was compe-tent to go behind them and take proof of the vote. Mr. Breckinridge had declined or neglected to prove his vote, so that the result, as shown by the evidence before the committee, was that Clayton had a major-ity of 520 in the district. Mr. Breckinridge

exhibit made in the proceedings before the United States Court. Chairman Rowell informed him that the criminal proceedings before the United States Court could not figure as legal evidence upon another issue. The committee adjourned at the conclusion of the argu-

asserted that the sub-committee had refused to permit him to prove his vote, which had compelled him to rely upon the

MUGWUMPS IMAGINE VAIN THINGS.

Official Report of Appointments and Removals in Postoffices Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- A statement has been prepared at the Postoffice Department showing the operations of the office of First Assistant Postmaster-general during the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1890. The total number of transactions in the appointment division of the department for the year is shown to have been 28,261, an average of nearly two thousand per month, or of